were afterward recaptured by our Navy at Port Royal, New Orleans, Island No. 10, and other places.

HATTERAS INLET EXPEDITION was, by authority of the Navy Department, fitted out in Hampton Roads in August, 1861, and commanded by Flag Officer Stringham, and accompanied by a land force of about 1.000 men, under command of Gen. Butler. The following vessels and commanders constituted the expedition: The Minnesota, Capt. Van Brunt; Wabash, Capt. Mercer; Monticello, Capt. Gillis; Susquehanna, Capt. Chauncey; Pawnee, Capt. Rowan; Cumberland, Capt. Marston; Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce; Adelaide, Capt. Stellwagen; George Peabody, Capt. Lowry; Fanny, Capt. Crosby.

The expedition sailed from Hampton day arrived at its destination, Hatteras Inlet, on the Coast of North Carolina. The troops were immediately landed and the battle began at 8:30 a.m. on the morning

The enemy's defenses at Hatteras Inlet consisted of Forts Hatteras and Clark, the three. They were commanded by Col. Martin, of the 7th N. C. The bombardment the 28th, occasionally during the night, and next day until about noon, when a white arranged on board the Minnesota, that vessel being the flagship.

Among the prisoners captured at Hatteras which he was dismissed, May 22, 1861. He was confined in Fort Warren until the Spring of 1862, when he was exchanged, and went to located at Loretto, Va.

An effort was made to recapture Forts Hatteras and Clark a few weeks afterward, which was defeated by our gunboats.

About the beginning of 1862, Fiag Officer Stringham was relieved at his own request. His successor in command of the squadron was Commedere L. M. Goldsborough, whose flagship was for a time the Philadelphia.

When the State of North Carolina seceded from the Union, an army and naval force was extensive coast, and formidable batteries were cotton. constructed at Hatters, Roanoke Island, New Borne and Cape Fear. When the State cast its the capture of Roanoke Island was determined

ROANOKE ISLAND AND DEFENSES.

This island is situated between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, guarding the approach to the latter. It is about 11 miles long and three wide. The channel between these sounds was shallow and easily obstructed. The enemy concentrated a large force on Ronnoke Island after their defeat at Hatteras Inlet, and determined to make a stand there. Their defenses consisted of two well-constructed works mounting 20 guns, three of which were 100-pound rifles. There were in addition four batteries mounting about an equal number of gons and seven armed steamers carrying two guns each; in all about 60 guns, and a garrison of about | 1861, and died at Portsmouth, Va., in 1869. 4.000 men. Commander W. F. Lyuch commanded the armed steamers; he was formerly an officer in the United States Navy, from which be resigned, April 21, 1861.

The Roanoke Island expedition was fitted out in Hampton Roads, in January, 1862. The land forces, consisting of about 15,000 men, rendered very effective service under Gen. A. E. Burnside. The following vessels constituted the expedition. They will be recognized as light-draught vessels, suitable only for operations on the sounds and inland waters of

Stars and Stripes, Capt. Reed Werden; Louisiana, Capt. Alex. Murray; Hetzel, Capt. H. K. Davemport: Underwriter, Capt. W. N. Jeffers; Delaware, Capt. S. N. Quackenbush; Commodore Perry, Capt. C. W. Flusser; Valley City, Capt. J. C. Chaplin; Commodore Barney, Capt. R. F. Renshaw; Hunchback, Capt. E. R. Calhoun; Southfield, Capt. C. F. W. Behm; Morse, Capt. Peter Hayes; Whitehead, Capt. C. A. French; Lock wood, Capt. G. W. Graves; Granite, Capt. E. Boomer; Shawsbeen, Capt. T. J. Woodward; Putnam, Capt. W. J. Hotchkiss; Ceres, Capt, John McDiarmid; J. N. Seymour, Capt. F. S. Wells; Brincker, Capt. J. E. Gid-

Capt. Stephen C. Rowan was appointed fleet Captain and assigned to the gunboat Delaware, and Commodore Goldsborough selected for his temporary flagship the gunboat Southfield. The expedition entered Pamlico Sound Jan. 20. 1862, and two days afterward the troops under Gen. Burnside were safely landed and all the arrangements made for a combined attack on the Confederate defenses. BATTLE OF BOANOKE ISLAND.

Feb. 7, about 8:30 a. m., the vessels opened fire and continued all that day until dark, The enemy replied briskly for a while from the batteries and armed steamers. Only a few shots were fired during the night, but on the following morning, Feb. 8, hostilities were resumed, resulting in the capture of the enemy's works about 11 a. m. Burnside's troops, under Gens. Foster and Reno, rendered effective, important and valuable service. Only one of the enemy's armed steamers was captured, the others escaping up the Passagutank River, but were followed by our gunboats and either destroyed or captured in the course of a few days. account of the capture of Rosnoke Island:

FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA. ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 9, 1862 SIE: Rosnoke Island is ours; its military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of defense was truly formidable and they were used with a determination worthy of a better cause. They consisted of two forts mounting 20 guns, four other latteries and eight armed steamers. There were also obstructions sunk in the channel, and a garrison of about 5,000 men.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the

7th, and was continued until dark; renewed at an early hour on the following morning and continued until about noon, when, by a bold charge of our army, the rebel fing was made to succumb and our own was horsted in its place.

No attack could have been more neatly executed. and it was carried out precisely in accordance with arrangements made before the expedition left A detailed account of the naval branch of the

service will be forwarded hereafter.

Your obedient servant, L. M. Goldsborough. Hon, Gibeon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. In this spirited action, resulting in a most

important victory the loss of the naval forces were but six killed and 17 wounded. A detachment of gunboats of the North Atlantic Equadron, commanded by Capt. S. C. Rowan, took possession of New Berne, N. C., about the middle of March, 1802, and captured | at Culpeper Courthouse, Gen. Grant, in a letter 13 loaded vessels. About the same time the gun-

boats Daylight, State of Georgia, Gemsbok and Chippewa, commanded by Capt. Samuel Lockwood, captured Fort Macon and other defenses guarding the entrance to Beaufort, N. C. Several of our vessels were meantime co-opearting with Gen. McClellan's army on the York, James, Pamunkey and Rappahannock Rivers. THE NAVAL AND MILITARY OPERATIONS

en the sounds of North Carolina endangered the safety of Norfolk, and the rebel forces decided to evacuate that city. Some delay occured in contemplating what disposition should be made of the ram Merrimae, then on the Elizabeth River, and whose recent exploits in Hampton itoads was still fresh in the minds of

It was contemplated to run the Merrimac up the James River, but no pilot could be found to undertake the job. While the matter was under consideration events happening elsewhere compelled the enemy to leave Norfolk on fire by her commander and totally destoyed. May 11, 1862. Her destruction was declared demanded a court of inquiry, and the Confed- connected with the fart by electric wires. There grate Navy Department granted it, appointing | was also a detached battery, called Fort Bu-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

as said court Capts. Ingraham, Forrest and | chanan, located down at the Point, and comthe court declared the same to have been un- | to Cape Fear River, formed by Smith Island, at necessary. Capt. Tatuall then demanded a | the mouth of the river, about five miles below court-martial, which the rebel authorities also | Fort Fisher. The principal entrance for large granted. This court convened July 5, 1862, | vessels is through New Inlet. The other chanand took considerable evidence bearing on the case and rendered the following decision: Wherefore the court do award the said Capt. Josiah Tatuall an honorable acquittal."

Capt. Tatnall was formerly an officer in the U. S. Navy, and resigned therefrom Feb. 21, 1861, and joined the Confederate forces. Another memorable event in the North Atantic Squadron was the ascent of the James River by the gunboats Galena, Aroostook, Port | the character and location of its defenses, with Royal, Monitor and Naugatuck, under Capt. John Rodgers, and their repulse at Drewry's

Bluff, May 15, 1862. Flag Officer Goldborough was relieved at his own request July 16, 1862. His successor in command was Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel P. | the Commandant was Col. Wm. Lamb, who dur-Lee; his flagship was the Minnesota. He | ing the siege was severely wounded and taken rendered important service as commander of prisoner. His successor in command was Col. Roads Aug. 26, 1861, and on the following | the gunboat Oneida on the lower Mississippi at the capture of New Orleans in April, 1862.

LOSS OF THE LITTLE MONITOR. An event worthy of notice in this connection which occurred on the waters of the North Atlantic, was the loss of the Moniter, which encountered and defeated the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. The Monitor, Capt. J. P. Bankhead commanding, was ordered to Charleston, S. C., and left Fortress Monroe at 2:30 p. m., Dec. 29, former mounting 20 guns and the latter | 1862, convoyed by the U. S. S. Rhode Island, Capt. S. D. Trenchard commanding.

The weather was clear and pleasant, with light southwest wind, and nothing serious ocfrom the vessels was continued all day of cured until, about 6 a. m. next morning, a gale of unusual severity was encountered in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras. The Monitor was tossed about on the waves in a fearful manner, flag was displayed and the enemy surrender- and immense quantities of water entered ed unconditionally, the terms of which were through the turret and extinguished the fires in the engine-room. The storm increased in severity, and it became evident that the vessel would go down. Signals were made to the Rhode Island for assistance, and boats were Inlet was Commodore Samuel Barron, formerly | dispatched at once to save the crew, whose noble an officer in the United States Navy, from efforts to save their vessel were commendable. but entirely useless under the circumstances. When it was found that she was sinking, the Captain ordered the crew transferred to the Europe, where he remained until the war Rhode Island, but before they were all rescued closed. On his return to the United States he | the Monitor went down, taking 12 men and two officers in an iron coffin to a watery grave. So ended the career of the noble little vessel, whose history should be familiar to every patriet. The Monitor was the first turreted ironclad built, and carried two guns, 776 tous, steam propeller.

During the latter part of 1862 and all of 1863 the North Atlantic Squadron maintained an | Fort Fisher. The combined forces reached ginia and North Carolina, where many valuable prizes were captured in attempting to enter active hostilities. organized for the protection and defense of its | the Confederacy with arms or go to sea with

By direction of the Navy Department Acting Rear-Admiral Lee established four divisions of consisting of the new ironsides Canonicus, Mafort es with the South its forces were trans- | the squadron, one on the James River, one in ferred to the Confederate flag. The character | the sounds of North Carolina, and two near of the coast and its facilities for blockade- | Cape Fear River. Each division was under an running were such that the National authori- experienced officer. Headquarters were re-

ties decided to occupy additional territory, and | moved from Hampton Roads to Beaufort, N. C. When Lee's army invaded the loyal States, some of the vessels were sent to Annapolis, Baltimore and Philadelphia, where their crews were detached for shore service, and the writer met some of them in the interior of Maryland when the battle of Gettysburg was fought over the line in Pennsylvania.

This formidable ironclad was for a time a source of annoyance to certain vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron stationed in the Roanoke River, where she inflicted considerable damage to some of our flimsy gunboats, Capt. J. W. Cooke, who commanded the Albemarle, was formerly an officer in the United States Navy, from which he resigned May 2, It was deemed essentially requisite that the

Albemarle should be disposed of some way, and the following extract from the report of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject shows how it was done:

"Lient. W. B. Cushing, a young officer who | mas presents. They were not slow in returnhad on previous occasions gained the admiration of the Department by his daring and adventurous heroism, was selected to destroy the Albemarle by a torpedo properly arranged in a light picket-boat to be placed at his disposal. The tornedo is the invention of Chief Engineer W. W. Wood and possesses extraordinary power. Lieut, Cushing was directed to have the means for carrying out the views of the Department prepared, and when these were completed it was quickly and brilliantly executed. With 14 brave officers and men, who volunteered for the service, he on the night of Oct. 27, 1864. ascended the Roanoke to Plymouth, assailed the ram at her wharf, though guarded by a military force on shore, as well as by her crew. and sunk her. Only himself and one of his party escaped death or capture."

On Oct. 31 Plymouth was captured by a naval force under Commander W. H. Macomb. Several prisoners, 32 cannon, some small-arms and ammunition fell into our hands. During the Spring and Summer of 1864 the

vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron operating on the James River consisted of the following, viz: The Onondaga, Mackinaw, Hunchback, Eutaw, Dawn, Cohassett, Poppy, Rose, Young America, Commodore Morris. Stepping Stones, Commodore Perry, Commodore Barney, Canonicus, Saugus, Tecumseh, and Agawam. These vessels rendered important and effective service in conjunction with army movements at White House Landing, Bermuda Hundred, City Point, Yorktown, and other places. The presence of torpedoes in the river was made evident by the total loss of the gunboat Commodore Jones May 6, 1864, near Four Mile Creek, and on the following day we lost the gunboat Shawsheen near Turkey Bend. These torpedoes rendered navigation extremely of them were on the way North. The follow-

MR. STEPHENS'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT. An event worthy of passing notice was the unsuccessful attempt of Vice-President A. H. Stephens to pass through the blockade on a flag-of-truce steamer and visit Washington with The following is Flag Officer Goldsborough's a view to the cessation of hostilities. Acting Rear-Admiral Lee refused to grant the desired permission and informed Mr. Stephens that the customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communications and conferences between the United States forces and the insurgents. To allow the socalled Confederate steamer to pass this blockade and display its assumed sovereign flag at the Nation's Capital is an act of recognition | fire.

wholly at variance with my feelings and sense of duty." Mr. Stephens was also given to understand that while the United States was anxious for peace it could only be secured by a submission of the insurgents to the National authority. fleet suffered in some way, but throughout all In justice to Mr. Stophens it may be said in | there existed a well-defined purpose that, troops this connection that he bitterly opposed the Secession movement and boldly predicted its from the ramparts of Fort Fisher before many defeat at the beginning, but when the empty | days. honor of the Vice-Presidency was given him he embraced a cause which he had previously denounced in public and in private. After the return of Mr. Stephens to Richmond it was learned that he had no authority to act in the

matter. Army operations against Richmond were vigorously pushed in 1864, and in the month of April, when headquarters were established

lowing is a copy : to Gen. Halleck, wrote as follows: "It is the intention to operate up the James River as far as City Point, and we need all the the capture of the defenses on Federal Point. It co-operation the navy can give us. Two of the frenclads are wanted as soon as they can be got. You will know how to communicate our wants

to the Secretary of the Navy." FORT FISHER EXPEDITION.

This was perhaps the most important event of the war in connection with the North Atlantic Squadron, and was fitted out in Hampton Roads in September, 1864. It had for its object the capture of Wilmington, situated on the Cape Fear River.

This was a port from which blockade runners departed and returned with astonishing regularity. This was in a great measure due to the stormy character of the coast, compelling our vessels to remain well out to avoid being stranded. Guarding the entrance to Cape Fear River stood two well-constructed and heavilyarmed forts-Fisher and Casswell. Fort Fisher between two days, and the Merrimne was set | was the most formidable, and with its adjacent batteries covered about five acres of land. It was mounted with about 75 guns of improved by the rebel authorities to be the "most dis- make and heavy caliber. The main parapet of tressing occurrence of the war up to that date," Fort Fisher was 25 feet thick, and sodded at and Capt. Josiah Tatnall, who set the Merrithe outside with marsh grass. On the sea face mac on fire, was severely criticized in military | there were 24 cannon in strong batteries, and and naval circles, as also among civilians. He off-shore was a system submarine torpedoes,

Fort Fisher was ours about 8 p. m., after a Lynch. After an investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the Merrimac, River. There are two entrances from the ocean which both sides lost heavily. Admiral Porter promptly notified the Department of the grand result, and received from the Secretary of the Navy a congratu-latory letter, in which he said: nel, called Old Inlet, is shallow, and heavy

gunboats could not enter it. The old channel

Forts Caswell and Johnson. Fort Fisher was

should our fleet attempt to pass up the river.

James Reilly, of the 10th N. C. Gen. Braxton

Bragg commanded the Department, with head-

In order that the war might be more speedily

prosecuted to a successful termination, the

determined upon for some time before it actu-

ally took place. The inability of the General

commanding our armies to furnish the troops

for the expedition caused a delay of some

months, and it was not until about the middle

Army of the James and commanded by Gen.

Butler. The selection of a competent officer to

COMMAND THE EXPEDITION

was under consideration for sometime and was

Admiral Porter assumed command on Oct.

12, 1864, selecting as his flagship the hand-

was then being concentrated at Hampton

ion, commanded by Capt. William Radford,

THE POWDER BOAT LOUISIANA

of Dec. 23, and about 11 o'clock the fuse reached

to the enemy.

the powder, resulting, of course, in a most terri-

Everything being ready the fleet opened on

11:30 a. m., Dec. 24, 1864, the Minnesota, New

Ironsides and Brooklyn being in advance. The

fleet consisted of over 100 vessels, mounting

over 600 guns. The Colorado, Capt. Thatcher,

was the largest vessel in action, and as the

firing became general the garrison of Fort

ing compliments, and all the guns that could

be brought to bear on us were used to advan-

tage. As our vessels were continually under

way we had the advantage, yet still many of

the vessels were struck, including the little

gunboat Mackinaw, whose boilers were pene-

were scalded by escaping steam.

by the garrison of Fort Fisher.

ready for the assault.

termined upon.

obedient servant.

trated by a solid shot and some of her crew

For about six hours a continual fire was

maintained on the enemy, and about dark we

ceased firing, in order to ascertain what prog-

ress had been made by the troops. During the

afternoon's firing several guns were dismounted

in the fort, and the enemy were frequently

driven to seek shelter. Notwithstanding these

facts, 672 shots were fired during the afternoon

On the evening of Dec. 24, at an interview

between Admiral Porter and Gen. Butler, it

was decided to renew the attack on the follow-

ing day, when the troops would attempt an as-

sault about noon. The troops were then re-

The navai display as it appeared to the Con-

federates was most formidable, and the bris-

desperate work on hand. It was by far the

largest expedition fitted out during the war.

Circumstances justified it, however, as the cap-

ture of Wilmington and its defenses were de-

BUTLER BACKS OUT.

action, again firing by divisions, and the enemy

replied occasionally. About noon the Admiral

land forces had abandoned the siege, and part

received the startling information that the

ing is a copy of Gen. Butler's dispatch on the

ADMIRAL: Upon landing the troops and making

a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, both

that the place cannot be carried by assault. I shall

therefore sail for Hampton Roads as soon as the

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

This was an unexpected blow to the enter-

prise, resulting in the withdrawal of the fleet

from action, and there stood Fort Fisher as de-

fiant as ever, but considerably weakened from

Meantime the vessels of the fleet were sub-

ject to the severe storms and gales incident to

the coast at that season of the year. The Sas-

jured, and in fact nearly every vessel of the

The Navy Department impressed upon the

tion on account of the importance of the work

and detention of so many vessels. Admiral

Porter finally decided to renew the attack and

send on shore 2,000 men from the fleet, and

when about to carry out this program he re-

ceived an official communication dated Navy

Department, Dec. 31, 1864, of which the fol-

Lieut-Gen, Grant will send immediately a com-

petent force properly commanded to co-operate in

is expected that the troops will leave Hampton Roads next Monday or Tuesday. The Department

CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

with Porter's fleet at Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 9.

1864, and we sailed for Fort Fisher on the 12th.

One entire division of gunboats was detailed

to assist the transports in landing troops. This

was completed on the evening of the 13th, and

on the following day arrangements were made

The Confederates under Gen. Hoke attempt-

ed to prevent the landing of the troops, but

were repulsed by the gunboats. When Gen.

Terry's men were all on shore they made

preparations to take care of themselves, and

advanced toward the fort. The fleet opened

on the fort again on the morning of Jan. 14,

and continued all day. A long consultation

was held with Gen. Terry on the evening of

the 14th, at which Admiral Porter agreed to

land the sailors and marines of the fleet to

assist in the assault. This generous offer Terry

gladly accepted, and the next day 1,800 men

were sent on shore under Fleet Capt. K. R.

Breese, the marines being under Capt. L. L.

Dawson. Firing was continued all night by

the ironelad division, and a code of signals was

agreed upon between the land and naval forces.

Everything being in readiness, about 3 p. m.,

Jan. 15, the combined assault was made, and

The land forces under Gen. Terry united

is satisfied with your efforts so far.

for a combined attack on the 15th.

sacus, Osceola and Mackinaw were severely in-

transport fleet can be got in order.

Dec. 25, 1864, at 7 a. m., the fleet went into

tling armament on board gave warning of the

Fisher were receiving some pretty solid Christ-

Porter was selected in his place.

quarters at Wilmington.

"The Department has received your brief but highly-gratifying dispatch announcing the fall, on the 15th inst., of Fort Fisher, under was protected by two forts near the mouththe combined assault of the army and navy, on the east side of Cape Fear River, and on the | and hastens to congratulate you and Gen. west side there was a work known as Fort Terry, and the brave officers, soldiers, and Anderson, designed to fire at passing vessels sailors of your respective commands, on your glorious success. Accept my thanks for your good work."

Owing to the peculiar formation of the river. The capture of Fort Fisher resulted in the causes already referred to, Wilmington could fall of all the defenses at the entrance to Cape not be effectually blockaded. It was therefore Fear River, and soon afterward Wilmington considered of more importance to the Confedwas occupied, thus closing it to all blockadeeracy than was Richmond. The garrison of runners. It was a most severe blow to the Fort Fisher consisted of about 1,500 troops, and Confederate cause.

Soon afterward Admiral Porter ascended the

James River with a division of gunboats, and

was partly instrumental in compelling the

evacuation of Richmond, April 3, 1865; after which the North Atlantic Squadron was abolished as a separate command, June 24, 1865. Admiral David D. Porter, who commanded the Fort Fisher expedition and the North capture of Wilmington and its defenses was Atlantic Squadron from Oct. 12, 1864, until the close of the war, was born in Chester, Pa., in June, 1813, and entered the United States Navy as Midshipman, Feb. 2, 1829; was promoted to Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1841; to Commander, April 22, 1861; to Rear-Admiral, July of December, 1864, that the troops were ready 4, 1863; to Vice-Admiral, July 25, 1866; to to embark. They were detached from the Admiral, Aug. 15, 1870, and died in active

> (To be continued.) JUNEAU.

more embarrassing, as it involved a change in the commander of the entire North Atlantic | People and Sights in the Capital of Alaska Squadron. Finally, Admiral Farragut was [Harper's Weekly.]

service at Washington, Feb. 13, 1891.

agreed upon, and an order assigning him to Juneau is ruinous for the amateur photogthe command was issued Sept. 5, 1864. The rapher, who can reel off spools of film on the laborious character of Farragut's services in beach any sunny day. Canoes are being loaded the Gulf seriously affected his health, and on or unloaded, or covered with blankets to prorecommendation of his physician he was teet them when drawn high on shore. Famigranted a leave of absence, and Admiral D. D. lies and friends sit on the sands to gossip, eat, and trade. Aged relics crawl out to sun themselves, and children frolic and play. One boatman splits his salmon and hangs them to some sidewheel steamer Malvern. The fleet dry, and another has a frame hanging full of drying seals. A worthy couple bring the tub Roads, and the headquarters of the army was out, and lathering their pet dog, give him such at City Point. Admiral Porter had an intera sudsing and sousing as they never gave view with Gen. Grant on the subject of troops themselves. Off the wharf at Juneau and off for the expedition, which the General at that the floats at Douglas Island Indians are always time declined to furnish. The Secretary of fishing-a restful occupation for this large the Navy then appealed to the President, and leisure class, in a land where ten-o'clock sunby his orders 6,000 men were embarked for sets make it seem always afternoon. And then, on steamer days, the natives flock to the wharf effective blockade of the extensive coasts of Vir. Fort Fisher Dec. 18, 1864. The troops were and the beach with baskets, bracelets, spoons, landed at Masonboro Inlet, and prepared for and carvings for sale, the Indians being more alive to the profits of tourist trade than the The vessels of the fleet were divided in three whites. The Indians were not so very simple divisions, one of which was an ironclad divisin trade when tourists began coming to Alaska, but the present absurd value put upon their work is all the work of tourists. Seven and hopac, Monadnock and Saugus; the four latter eight years ago they trailed the amateur photographer for hours, and foregrounded them-"Quatah!" cries the Indian woman now, near the line of the deadly torpedo. was one of the plans devised for the destruction box; and if not paid, the family seem ready to costly failure. The Louisiana was a propeller tear the camera fiend to pieces. One day an old Indian wandered to the

of 295 tons, and was loaded with 430,000 pounds of powder, in barrels and canvas Fashion Bazar, chose a piece of greenish yelbags, designed to be exploded in close proxlow satin, and producing a shoe, said that he imity to the fort, with the expectation that the walls would be jarred by the concussion. wanted a dress made to fit the woman who the garrison demoralized, and its capture more easily accomplished. The vessel was run as close as possible to Fort Fisher on the evening clew, but the little dressmaker was helpless with only a shoe for a waist pattern. "Make fic explosion, which proved perfectly harmless it up, put it in a new basket, and paddled back to his Chilikat home. Fort Fisher at the signal from the Malvern, at

Taku tribe beached his long canoe, and strolled up town in gaily-striped blanket, with sacred unkempt locks falling below his shoulders. His two pretty young wives walked with him, twins in looks and twins in their yellow handkerchiefs, and dark-blue blankets patterned and bordered with dozens and grosses of small white buttons. His old wife hobbled behind them, a withered little woman of eighty years, gray-haired, nearly blind, but wearing the soft and gentle expression of old age on her poor patient face. A few hours later I found her sitting statuesque at the back of the trader's store, while her liege was spending many dollars over the trinket counter with the younger wives. This unspeakable Turk had come to confer with the Indian policeman at Juneau, his rival for the hand of the Eagle Princess, the reigning beauty of the Taku tribe. The aged wife had interrupted the conference by attacking the Eagle beauty with a knife, and the match was off. But the two women sat in tableau not ten feet apart, the old woman leaning on a bent staff in an attitude of desperate calm and tragic repose, the face placid, patient, inscrutable, and the Eagle beauty sat undisturbed near this slumbering old volcano. The damask bloom in her pale yellow cheek, her fine straight nose and splendid eyes, were no less remarkable than her self-possession, her dignity and repose of manner, that she had ported to be about half a mile distant from not lost even during the incident of the Fort Fisher, and a brigade under Gen. Ames

Mending Straw Hats, [Harper's Bazar.]

It is convenient to know how to repair straw hats, as those of the children of the household get sadly battered in brim and crown. One should always keep one old straw hat of each of the ordinary colors-black, and brown, and white-to supply materials for repairing, and to this end it is wise to avoid buying the fancy straws, as the plain braids are much more durable and useful. Black thread No. 40 is used for all sewing of straw, except the finest grades of handsewed hats, and the domestic milliner may well follow the trade rule. The straw should be wet or dampened as it is sewed, as this will prevent its breaking. When a brim is ragged rip off the torn braid, and, taking a braid that matches, deftly weave the ends together, and sew around the bat's edge as many rows as are wished. The brim can be made to turn down by stretching the upper edge of the braid tightly as it is sewed, or made to roll up by holding the upper edge of the braid loosely, the mender guiding the results by her taste and judgment as she sews. Torn crowns are replaced in the same way. Braids that do not match can be utilized wherever the trimming will hide the patch, and unfashionable low crowns may thus the result of our fire. The frigate Colorado be transformed into those of any desired fired 1,569 shot and shell during the two days' | hight.

A Steady Workman. [New York Weekly.] Housekeeper-I don't believe you ever did s stroke of work in your life. Tramp-I was six years in one place, mum.

"Indeed! How did you happen to leave?" "I was pardoned out, mum." A Cause for Delay. "Why don't Harkins marry that Miss Per-

kins? He's in love with her, and she's only too War Department the necessity of prompt ac- anxious to get married." "He can't. He has a five years' lease of his backelor apartments, and they don't take ladies in the building." . sellel

> [Washington Post.] "His attentions to you have been marked,

Marked Attention.

have they not?" said the young woman's experienced friend. "O, yes. He has never taken the price tag off any of his presents."

A Memento Left. [Chicago Tribune.]

only eagle, wings and allt" 'Yes." said the business-like man who had called, as he handed over a receipted document, "but you can keep the bill, you know."



Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured me of Goitre or which I had from 10 years began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling so discouraged with goitre and rheumatism. When I caught cold I could not

walk two blocks without Mrs. Satherland, fainting, Now I am free from it all, and can truly recommend HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA." MES, ANNA SUTHERLAND. Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hoop's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

Aη ex-Rebel's War Recollections.

More About Running the Blockade-Selling Blooded Turkey-Eggs.

> VIII. HE City of Mobile, Ala., located at the mouth of the Mobile River, formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers 40 miles above, and at the beginning of Mobile Bay, which extends 30 miles below and was 12 miles wide, is a beautiful body of water emptying at Fort Morgan into the Gulf of Mexico; Fort Gaines was nearly opposite, some two and a half miles distant. During the war of the rebellion the blockading fleet, by the aid of a glass, could plainly be seen from Fort Morgan. The writer has watched the manuvers

and movements of officers and men on board at a time. What a dull, monotonous appearing time they seemed to have had, reminding me of the do-nothingness of some of our foreign ministers, as described in the writings of Mark

How Farragut and his fleet ever passed be tween those two forts and into the bay, was and always will be beyond my comprehension, because the entire bay was a network of torpedoes, that were planted with the greatest care, guarding against all emergencies; the ultimate end to be the destruction of the fleet, in the twinkling of an eye, that undertook to capture the City of Mobile.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN,

of the Confederate Navy, and his gunboats or rams, were of secondary consideration, the main dependence being on the torpedoes, which, at the proper time, were expected to automatically act as though the infernal regions were turned loose upon the enemy.

Every day the supply-boat from Mobile went to Fort Morgan, and so careful were the officers of the same that her track or wake in the bay to and from the city was marked plainly by stakes and buoys, and more than once have seen a deadly pallor overspread the countenances of the officers of supply-boat selves every time he levelled his camera. when she veered to the right or left and too

hiding her soot-smeared face at sight of a black | From Fort Morgan the blockade-runner from Havana, Cuba, was first sighted, and from long observation the "lookout" could accurately determine which vessel was coming in. Telegrams were sent to Mobile, the news rapidly spreading, and there was almost as much rejoicing as though the Confederates had wore that shoe. A scientist might have fur- gained some victory upon the field of battle. nished plumage for a bird from that much of a | Then, what scrambling and negotiating, and reports, good, bad, or indifferent that were put into circulation as to the value of the cargo of it heap big for me," was the puzzled shopper's | the blockade-runner that had safely made the last resource, and after trying it on, he rolled | trip. More than once "Black Friday" was anticipated in the hurly-burly, excitable trading of those stocks. And how consoling Another day the great medicine-man of the | those arrivals were to the Confederates, bacause it went, they considered, to prove that the enterprise of the South was equal to that of the North, and that blockading did not blockade, as well as prohibition does not pro-

IT WAS A GREAT OCCASION when a blockade sale took place. It was previously liberally advertised both in interior and local papers. Purchasers, as well as stockholders, came from all sections to attend the sale. The auctioneer would do his utmost. indulging in flights of oratory and rhetoric, and frequent quotations from Shakspere and other poets, and would thus succeed in working the crowd up to the highest enthusiasm, particularly impressing upon them that the more they paid for the merchandize, the greater it would energize the enterprising merchants to land goods in Southern ports, and as soon as it was demonstrated that the blockaders did not blockade, the sooner their independence would be acknowledged by foreign powers, and the war would end by the estabishment of the Southern Confederacy. The aim of the auctioneer was to combine profit with patriotism-one of said profession, who believed in blowing his own horn to a great extent, expatiating on what he had done for himself, how he was a self-made man, etc. An old gentleman present, from the interior, who had celebrated the occasion by imbibing of the | wash me in a saucer, ma." imported liquors, grew tired of hearing the tautology of the self-aggrandizing auctioneer. and in a hiccupping way said to him, particularly emphasizing the word "you:" "You deserve great credit for what you have done for yourself, for I can assure you and the ladies and gentlemen present, that God Almighty has done but little for you. - it! go on with the sale."

A minister of the Gospel present undertook to reprimand the noisy old individual for

in the presence of ladies and gentlemen, saying that he was a minister, and he deemed it his duty to do so.

"You are a minister!" quoth the rough diamond. "Do you think," he continued. "that you understand your business?" "I hope so," the minister replied.

"Can you repeat the Lord's Prayer?" "Yes," was the minister's reply-and he did. "Now," continued the old gentleman, "can

you repeat it backwards?" The minister couldn't, but the old gentleman did, clearly and distinctly, notwithstanding his frequent indulgence in imported stuff in a liquid form.

Raphel Parez Santa Maria, was the Havana great commission-merchant, and the invoices of merchandize or anything of his purchasing connected with his name was considered nil supra in every particular. I've heard of Yankee tricks, but there was one in connection with blockade-running, which in my opinion was entitled to the loaf. Blockade vessels brought papers from all parts of the world, and among other things described were fine blooded stock, horses, and cattle, as well as poultry. Two enterprising Southerners in some way secured two things; first, a good many dozen turkey-eggs, and, second, several of Raphel Parez Santa Maria's blank invoices, and filled them out for so many pairs of blooded Durham eggs at \$2.50 per pair in gold. With those eggs and the invoices they started through the country, and disposed of every pair of these turkey-eggs at \$10 per pair, they arguing that as the risk was great and if the vessel had been captured all would have been lost, and they would receive therefor four for one in coin, which they did; and many were the old pieces of gold and silver from "picayunes' up, that were unearthed from old stockings and secure hiding-places, and paid for these mythical blooded poultry eggs.

THERE WAS AN ENGLISHMAN. a large, burly, muttonchop-whiskered gen-

tleman, who took a great interest in cotton and cotton-growing, who was horrified to see it "Gone forever!" he sighed, laying down his thrown around and handled in such a rough last coin, a \$10 gold piece. "There goes my and wasteful way. Going up the Alabama River by steamer from Mobile to Montgomery, he reiterated again and again that if he but had the cotton in "Hengland" that was wasted between those two points it would make him a millionaire. He was very anxious to see cotton growing (but little was grown in the South during the war). Mentioning his desire to an old colored uncle, who was up to snuff, and offering him a pecuniary reward for his services, the swellings in the neck old colored uncle agreed to furnish, fresh from a cotton-field, the desired cotton in its growing old till I was 52. When I state, and actually went to the country for that purpose, but, finding none convenient, loaded himself up with mullen-stalks and duly delivered the same to the aforesaid English gentleman at the Battle House, the prominent hotel of the City. The latter hung them conspicuously in his room, and exhibited and commented on them to his friends. The boys caught on and passed the joke around, and that Englishman, after sejourning in that City for months, clinging tenaciously to his mullenstalks, finally left with them, made up into a conveniently-portable bundle, for "Hold Hengland," religiously believing that he was

returning to his native heath with the simon-After the sale of a cargo, when accounts were

adjudicated, books balanced, and dividends

paid, came the banquet, jollification, gormand-izing, and, alas! too often a debauch, the acme being that fruits, liquors, and luxuries from every land were on the banquet-table. Large planters from the interior, who were stockholders in the blockade-runners, brought usually their colored body-servants with them, whose duty it was to attend to their every want, and to stand behind their chairs at the banquet, to wait on them during the exercises of the feast, and, when helpless from overindulgence in solids, liquors, and luxuries, to help them from the table and put them to bed; there being a sort of "baronial" pride to retire from the banquet-spread as drunk as a lord One of those gentry was domiciled in a room adjoining myself, and, returning to his senses about 5 o'clock the next morning, after an all night's carouse, an appetite the like of which I never before heard of came over him. It was for candy—he having secured quite a store at the sale, put up in pound packages. He ordered Jack, his body-servant, to give him one of the packages, and while sitting up in bed he devoured it all, masticating it as though it were corn from the cob, complacently remarking to Jack that he could say something he could never say before, namely, "for once in his life he had had all the candy he could eat."

(To be continued.) SCOTCH WIT.

Jokes from the "Land o' Cakes an' Brither Scots." [Dundee (Scotland) News.]

"What's the matter here?" exclaimed policeman, as he came up to a crowd that had gathered round a lawyer, whom an exasperated of the vessels for hours | client had just knocked down. "Oh," said the client, "I have merely been laying down the

> Beggar-Sir, I am starving. Crosus-Here, take this penny, and tell me how you became so miserably poor. Beggar-Ah, sir, I was like you; I was too fond of giving away large sums of money to the poor.

A gentleman in Yorkshire one day took his ittle boy out for a walk, but the boy, for some eause or other, got lost, and meeting a policeman, tearfully asked: "Please, master, have you seen a man without a little boy? 'Cause, you seen a man without a little boy? 'Cause, if you have, I'm that little boy."

An old Highlander, rather fond of his glass, was ordered by his doctor during a temporary ailment not to take more than one quice of spirits in the day. The old man was a little dubious about the amount, and asked his boy, who was attending school, how much an ounce was. "An ounce-16 drams one ounce." "Sixteen drams!" exclaimed the delighted Highlander. "Gaw! no' so bad. Run and tell Donal Mactavish and Big Duncan to come doon the nicht."

Two worthy curlers were in a wagonet on their way to engage in a friendly match with a neighboring club. Robbie, one of the party, was puffing away vigorously at his cutty pipe, when his neighbor, Allister, said to him. "Robbie, man, ye're fillin' my e'en wi' ashes." Robbie made no reply for a little while, and then spoke. "I am deen noo, Allister; I'll put her in ma pooch." "Ye needna fash yersel" noo, Robbie," replied Allister, "my e'en are fu' already."

Scene-Regimental transport stables of one of our Highland regiments when stationed at Cairo during the time of cholera. A Pioneer Corporal was putting an empty coffin on transport gun carriage to take out of town to bury a comrade, when out came a pin from the axletree of the carriage, throwing coffin and Corporal to the ground. Eccentric Old Colonel-'Michty me, Maclean, anybody in that box ?" Maclean-" No, sir; it is empty." E. O. Colonel-" Gracious, it wid ha'e been a' the same whether there were or no', for they would have been killed." In a certain town not far from Motherwell

were speaking about their crops, when one of them was heard to remark: "Man, Tammas, fat-like is your corn? Mine is no' the height o' that" (holding up his staff about a foot above the ground). Tammas-"Od, man, ye hae reason to be thankful. The very craws hae to gang doon on their knees to get a pick at many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified mine." In a border village a sweep one morning had to clean some chimneys at the manse. On his way home he met the minister, when the

two old farmers met on a market day. They

following conversation ensued: Minister-"Well, John, how much have you earned this morning?" John-"Four and sixpence, sir." Minister-"I must say you earn your money very easily." John-"Yes, we black-coated gentlemen do, sir. The other morning little Andrew, who has seen three Summers, was going to get a bath, and his sister was going to get one also. Andrew was not very fond of the water, so he

began to cry-"No me first, Ma, and dinna wash me in that big tub." Mother-"What would I wash you in?" After thinking for a moment he shouted out with great glee-"Oh, One day a tipsy Hielan'man entered a fishshop and asked for "a pund o' red herrin'.' Never having tasted them before he inquired how to cook them, and the fishmonger assured

him that "a sicht o' the fire wad dae them." While crossing a moor on his way home he caught sight of a tinkler's fire, and feeling very hungry he took a herring out of his pocket and held it up "that it micht get a guid sicht o't." The herring falling out of his hand, however, he began to grope for it in the dark, and picked up a live frog. Ramming it in his mouth, he exclaimed, "Kick here or kick there, you've seen the fire, an' doon ye maun

The agent for a company on tour arrived in a town rather late one Saturday night last Winter. and called on an old billposter to turn out and give him a good show for Sunday. It being very dark, the old man posted one of the bills upside down on a board round a corner from a oublic-house. The agent had a walk round on Sunday to see the bills, and coming upon the one that was upside down, he thought he would have a rise out of the old man, who was a stanch T. T.

Agent-You made a mistake last night. John-I never make any mistakes. Agent-But you have posted one of my bills apside down. John-Where?

Agent-Round the corner from the publichouse. John-Is that a' ye ken about billposting? A'body that comes roon' that corner reads the bills upside down, and if I put them up the

heads. Fatal Exercise. Dr. Emdee-I don't believe enough; a man can't be well unless he exer-

[Puck.]

Little Agnes-You're a pig, Harry. You only

right way they would be standing on their

Wool-Exercises? That's just what is killing me; the girl in the next flat plays nothing A Good Dividend.

gave me a quarter of the apple. Brother (sarcastically)-Maybe von want a receiver appointed! Ain't you satisfied with a 25 per cent. dividend?

The following is the circular letter sent out by the Aermotor Co. to its Agents the day of its recent great fire. We never bet, but if we did bet, we wouldn't

hesitate to wager nickels to peanuts that every windmill company in this country will have a fire a year from now, since they know not what to do except to do the thing we do. We had one this morning, May 28th. The other fellows will think it one of our schemes for getting away with them. About a year from now the fact will dawn on them that the burning out of the upper stories of one of our enormous buildings is what makes our windmills stem storms that prostrate all others, and causes the Aermotor to run and do effective work when all other windmills stand still for want of

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WANTED-410 reward to be informed of company. to in the late war of the rebellion. He enlisted in Onlo, Indians, Illinois, Kentateky, or Missouri regiment; was a member of a cavalry or artillery company. Address Mrs. Fannie Hoover, Lock Box 181, Kingman, Kingman County, Kan.

WANTED-H. M. Socwell, of Indianapolis, Ind., would like information concerning the where abouts of his brother, Lient. Joseph B. Socwell. He was connected with one of the early Kentheky regiments and served for a time on the staff of Gen. Chan. Cruft. When last heard from he was in Texas, some the way are 10 years ago. WANTED-By George R. Lemon, the present postoffice address of Frank Clark, late a member of Co. B, 18th Ohio, and formerly a resident of Athens County, Ohio. 567-31

Athens County, Ohio. WANTED-By J. N. Shultz, Velacoo, Tex., the ad dress of or any information concerning Lawrence

Shultz, late of the 5th Ohlo Cav. W ANTED-To know the whereabouts of Thomas and John Coles (brothers); also Michael Rody who served with William Woods, as shipmates, or board the U.S. Revenue Cutter Henrietia from '61 to '62. Address, Thos. H. Price, Lake Geneva, Wis. 554

WANTED-By George E. Lemon-Washington D. C.—The present postoffice address of Thomas Jenkins, late of Co. H, lat Pa. Res. Cav., and recently resident of La Plata Co., Colo., and Santa Fe Co.,